

當代文獻

史莫換文後
馬卿首次聲明

U.S. Envoy Reaffirmed U.S. Policy, Did Not Ask For General Discussion With Soviets

Secretary of State Marshall told a press conference today that the confidential interview of the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Walter Bedell Smith, with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov had been intended to reaffirm the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union and to avoid confusion over public statements during the U.S. election campaign.

國務卿馬歇爾今日在記者招待會中談話稱：美蘇大使史密與蘇聯外長莫洛托夫之密談，旨在向蘇聯重申美國態度，並將使美國在總統競選期間之公眾聲明，引起誤會。

The Secretary opened the conference by reading a statement in which he pointed out that Ambassador Smith had not asked for any general discussion or negotiation. He emphasized that the United States had no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations on matters relating to other governments, and that such discussions must be conducted through the appropriate international agencies.

馬歇爾在招待會開詞，首先讀一聲明，在此一聲明中指出史密與蘇聯外長莫洛托夫之密談，旨在向蘇聯重申美國態度，並將使美國在總統競選期間之公眾聲明，引起誤會。

Citing the statements with the Soviet Union in specific discussions over Korea, the Allied Control Council in Berlin and the Austrian treaty, the Secretary said that action was "sorely needed," rather than general discussions that might fail to reach agreement.

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In reply to questions on Soviet motives, Marshall said he considered Molotov's statement pledging the Soviet Government to carry out a peace loving policy as very important. He said that the entire world would watch with intense interest to see if the Soviet Government carried out this policy.

馬歇爾在答覆有關蘇聯動機之問題時稱：莫洛托夫之聲明，對於蘇聯政府執行愛和平政策一事，非常重要。世界將極大興趣注意蘇聯政府是否執行此一政策。

The text of the Secretary's statement:

"With regard to General Smith's confidential interview with Foreign Minister Molotov, this was directed towards a very definite purpose. There had been in this country a confusion of publicity and of statements or speeches, relating to our actions and our attitude toward the Soviet Union. The number of such statements would probably increase as the political campaign becomes intensified. It was, therefore, felt to be highly important to distinguish in the minds of the Soviet Government between such statements and the definite policy of this Government, which remains unchanged."

史密與蘇聯外長之密談，係以一種具體之目的為對象，對於蘇聯政府之行動與態度，本國已有不少聲明及談話可以為證，政治運動愈趨激烈，則此種聲明與談話亦愈多，因此蘇聯政府對於此種聲明及本國政府之行動，必須予以分別清楚。

"Since our basic purpose was to reaffirm the formal position of this Government and to distinguish it from the mass of unofficial statements, our responsibility was to make clear the position of the U.S. Government, and of the United States alone."

吾人之基本目標，既為重申本國政府之正式立場，並與大批非正式聲明，故吾人之責任，即為闡明本國政府之立場及美國單獨立場。

"General Smith did not ask for any general discussion or negotiation. We have had a long and bitter experience with such efforts. This Government had no intention of entering into bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Government on proposals in regard to outstanding issues which the Soviet Government may have in mind, must, as a matter of course, be conducted in the body charged with responsibility for these questions. What we want is action in the fields where action is possible and urgently necessary at the present time. I refer to the matters before the Security Council and other UN bodies, such as the situation in Korea, questions before the Allied Control Council in Berlin and the Austrian treaty negotiations, where the utmost of difficulties have arisen and stalemates generally resulted. It would be very unfortunate if an attempt were made to sit down at a table and enter into general discussions and have the discussions result in failure to reach agreements, or result in disputes over the obligations which might be undertaken in such agreements. That would do the world great harm. We cannot afford a continuation of such failures. What we must have is successful action where such action is now sorely needed."

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(To Be Continued 未完)

我海部致電日盟總
對日海軍提抗議
Protest By Chinese Navy

Nanking, May 31. (Reuter)—Chinese Navy Headquarters have lodged fresh representations in Tokyo against the infringement of Chinese territorial waters by Japanese fishing vessels, the Naval spokesman said today.

路透社南京五月三十一日電：海軍發言人今日發表談話稱：我海軍司令部，已向日盟總領事提出抗議，指責日海軍在黃海及渤海，非法侵佔我國領海，並提出抗議。

Stating that frequent cases of Japanese violation of Chinese fishing rights and occurred in the past year, the spokesman said the latest instance involved four Japanese fishing vessels which were caught outside the mouth of the Yangtze River on Saturday. The spokesman deplored the recurrence of similar instances despite repeated protests with SCAP Headquarters requesting effective action to prevent further Japanese incursions into Chinese territorial waters.

發言人於連日來，不斷發生日本海軍侵佔我國領海，最近一次事件為我海軍在長江入海口外捕獲，四艘日漁船，此四艘均於星期六在長江入海口外捕獲，發言人對日本海軍不顧中國領海主權，採取有效步驟，制止日本海軍侵佔我國領海，表示遺憾。

美國軍用物資
實際並無積存

Krug Says Critical Stockpiles Almost Non Existed

Washington, (USIS)—U.S. stockpiles of military strategic materials are virtually nonexistent, Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug told a House Appropriations Subcommittee in testimony made public today. Krug testified:

"(大津美國新聞華盛頓電)內務部長庫格今日在眾議院撥款委員會中作證，指責目前美國軍用物資之儲藏，實際上已不存在。庫格之證言如下：

"Frankly, I will let the committee know that military strategic stockpiles don't exist. We have a few items that are not important, but, on the extremely important critical materials, we have virtually nothing in the stockpiles."

庫格坦承目前美國軍用物資之儲藏，實際上已不存在。庫格之證言如下：

"In commercial use, we are pinched in practically every way, and we will be even more pinched with the increase in productive activity that must compensate the heavy production program for foreign aid and the defense program."

在商用物資方面，吾人亦提提見時，以後更將如此，蓋在生產活動之增加，必須應付外貨國防計劃之需要。

Krug termed the development of synthetic liquid fuels "the second most important researches activity in the country today—second only to atomic energy." He expressed belief that development should be pushed because "oil is the life blood of our economy and defense."

(To Be Continued 未完)

美國務院發表文件
指責蘇聯破壞協議
U.S. Lists Pact Violations by Soviet

Washington, (USIS)—The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Saturday made public a summary of specific violations by the Soviet Union of major international agreements on the post war peace settlement in Europe and the Far East.

(大津美國新聞華盛頓電)美國務院今日發表一文件，指責蘇聯破壞戰後歐洲及遠東和平協議之行為。

The summary was prepared by the State Department, in response to a resolution submitted by a group of senators. It lists a number of specific violations of major international agreements on the post war peace settlement in Europe and the Far East.

此項報告指責蘇聯在戰後違反國際協議，包括：(一)在波蘭，(二)在捷克斯拉夫，(三)在羅馬尼亞，(四)在匈牙利，(五)在保加利亞，(六)在希臘，(七)在土耳其，(八)在波斯尼亞，(九)在塞爾維亞，(十)在克羅地亞，(十一)在波斯尼亞，(十二)在塞爾維亞，(十三)在克羅地亞，(十四)在波斯尼亞，(十五)在塞爾維亞，(十六)在克羅地亞，(十七)在波斯尼亞，(十八)在塞爾維亞，(十九)在克羅地亞，(二十)在波斯尼亞，(二十一)在塞爾維亞，(二十二)在克羅地亞，(二十三)在波斯尼亞，(二十四)在塞爾維亞，(二十五)在克羅地亞，(二十六)在波斯尼亞，(二十七)在塞爾維亞，(二十八)在克羅地亞，(二十九)在波斯尼亞，(三十)在塞爾維亞，(三十一)在克羅地亞，(三十二)在波斯尼亞，(三十三)在塞爾維亞，(三十四)在克羅地亞，(三十五)在波斯尼亞，(三十六)在塞爾維亞，(三十七)在克羅地亞，(三十八)在波斯尼亞，(三十九)在塞爾維亞，(四十)在克羅地亞，(四十一)在波斯尼亞，(四十二)在塞爾維亞，(四十三)在克羅地亞，(四十四)在波斯尼亞，(四十五)在塞爾維亞，(四十六)在克羅地亞，(四十七)在波斯尼亞，(四十八)在塞爾維亞，(四十九)在克羅地亞，(五十)在波斯尼亞，(五十一)在塞爾維亞，(五十二)在克羅地亞，(五十三)在波斯尼亞，(五十四)在塞爾維亞，(五十五)在克羅地亞，(五十六)在波斯尼亞，(五十七)在塞爾維亞，(五十八)在克羅地亞，(五十九)在波斯尼亞，(六十)在塞爾維亞，(六十一)在克羅地亞，(六十二)在波斯尼亞，(六十三)在塞爾維亞，(六十四)在克羅地亞，(六十五)在波斯尼亞，(六十六)在塞爾維亞，(六十七)在克羅地亞，(六十八)在波斯尼亞，(六十九)在塞爾維亞，(七十)在克羅地亞，(七十一)在波斯尼亞，(七十二)在塞爾維亞，(七十三)在克羅地亞，(七十四)在波斯尼亞，(七十五)在塞爾維亞，(七十六)在克羅地亞，(七十七)在波斯尼亞，(七十八)在塞爾維亞，(七十九)在克羅地亞，(八十)在波斯尼亞，(八十一)在塞爾維亞，(八十二)在克羅地亞，(八十三)在波斯尼亞，(八十四)在塞爾維亞，(八十五)在克羅地亞，(八十六)在波斯尼亞，(八十七)在塞爾維亞，(八十八)在克羅地亞，(八十九)在波斯尼亞，(九十)在塞爾維亞，(九十一)在克羅地亞，(九十二)在波斯尼亞，(九十三)在塞爾維亞，(九十四)在克羅地亞，(九十五)在波斯尼亞，(九十六)在塞爾維亞，(九十七)在克羅地亞，(九十八)在波斯尼亞，(九十九)在塞爾維亞，(一百)在克羅地亞。

The Dept. pointed out that the Postdam protocol: 8, B, specifically provided that final delimitation of Germany's Polish frontier should await the peace settlement. That settlement has not been concluded. Yet, the Department said, the Soviet Union has repeatedly maintained that the Oder-Neisse line constitutes the definitive German Polish frontier and has approved incorporation of territory east of this line into Poland.

在德蘇方面，蘇聯違反波茨坦協議第八項B款，擅自將東德之西線改為波德邊境，並將此線以東之區域劃歸波蘭。

Other differences on Germany: "The USSR has taken large amounts of reparations from current production, has absorbed a substantial part of German industry in the Soviet Zone into Soviet State owned concerns, and has otherwise exploited and drained German resources in a manner not authorized by the Postdam protocol or other agreements."

此外蘇聯不顧波茨坦協議之規定，自行生產中獲取大量賠償，並將蘇聯區內大部份德國工業與資源佔有，使德國經濟陷入困境。

"The USSR has refused to submit reports on any reparations removals from its Zone," this violates an agreement of May, 1946, that each occupying power should submit reports on reparations removals.

蘇聯拒絕提交任何關於其佔領區內之賠償移轉報告，此違反一九四六年五月之協議，該協議規定各佔領國應定期向盟國提交此方面之努力。

(To Be Continued 未完)

羅邱函牘
芝加哥論壇報要求公佈內容
Churchill-Roosevelt Correspondence

Chicago, May 31. (Reuter)—The "Chicago Tribune" has demanded in an editorial that the full contents of war-time correspondence between Mr. Winston Churchill and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt be made public.

路透社芝加哥五月三十一日電：芝加哥論壇報今日在社論中提出要求，指責羅斯福總統與邱吉爾先生之戰時信件，應予公佈。

"A statement in Mr. Churchill's published memoirs that Mr. Roosevelt entered personal correspondence with him only 11 days after the outbreak of war in Europe in September, 1939, and 'thus began that long and memorable correspondence—covering perhaps a thousand communications on each side, and lasting till his death more than five years later.'"

在邱吉爾先生出版的回憶錄中，曾談到羅斯福總統與他開始私人來往信件，是在一九三九年九月歐戰爆發後，僅隔十一天的時候，從此便開始了他們兩位領袖間可紀念的通信往還，他們之間來往信件在千次以上，時間一直延續到羅斯福總統之死，差不多五年以上。

The "Tribune" continued, "Congress should act without delay to take into custody the Hyde Park documents and to disclose the contents. All of Churchill's letters should be found there and it is unlikely that Roosevelt failed to keep copies of his communications to Churchill."

該報繼續稱：「國會應毫不延緩地將海德公園的文件保存起來並將其內容公佈，邱吉爾先生的信，都在這中間，羅斯福總統亦不會不保存他和邱吉爾氏來往的信。」

又據紐約電：羅斯福總統遺囑中，曾指定羅斯福總統之私人秘書，將羅斯福總統之信件，在羅斯福總統死後，應予公佈。

The Postdam Protocol stated that occupying powers should treat Germany as an economic whole. But, the State Dept. pointed out, "the USSR has consistently obstructed all four power attempts to implement this principle and has carried out a unilateral economic policy in its own Zone."

波茨坦協議規定各佔領國應視德國為一經濟整體，但蘇聯屢次破壞此項在此方面之努力。

(To Be Continued 未完)

滬三百餘教授電杜馬
呼籲停止目前扶植日本政策
轉而援助中國，使成遠東安定因素
APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Shanghai, June 2. (Reuter)—Three hundred and thirty-eight Chinese university professors here sent a joint appeal to-day to President Harry Truman and Secretary of State George Marshall, requesting the United States to stop adding Japan, but instead help building up China to be a stabilizing factor in the Far East.

路透社上海六月二日電：此間大學教授三百三十八人今日聯名致電美國總統杜魯門及國務卿馬歇爾，呼籲美國停止目前扶植日本政策，轉而援助中國，使成遠東安定因素。

經濟及其他發展。然華文解釋稱，中國人民對恢復日本經濟主義之任何行動自不能不表示痛恨，並表示希望華美兩國政治對日本經濟及各項事業之發展，應具有遠大眼光。

Mr. Pan said that many would recall how Japan was once aided by the British during the Meiji restoration and how this well-intentioned assistance was finally turned by Japan against England herself.

潘氏又稱，大多數人尚憶及當年日本明治維新，多蒙英政府之援助，其後日本竟轉而以之反對英國。

上海美國學校
開晚會鬧出糾紛
勝利舞中突出現 山姆大叔
校長已向主辦方面提出抗議
Anti-American Displays

Shanghai, May 31. (Reuter)—Mr. Thomas Gibb, principal of the Shanghai American School, today filed a formal written protest with the chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Week Movement against anti-American and other objectionable displays which unexpectedly appeared in Saturday night's programme at the American School, climaxing the observance of International Week.

路透社上海五月三十一日電：上海美國學校校長多瑪斯·吉布，今日對該校晚會中出現之「山姆大叔」形象，表示抗議，並指責該晚會中出現之「山姆大叔」形象，係屬反美及不敬之舉。

They pointed out that if the present policy continues, in Japan a repetition of Pearl Harbor would be expected. Mr. Gibb stated that the majority of the Chinese people are against the present attempts to stir up anti-American sentiments.

他們指出，如果現行政策繼續，在日本將重演珍珠港之慘劇。吉布先生稱：大多數中國人民均反對目前之舉動，企圖煽動反美情緒。

Mr. Gibb interrupted the performance by switching off the light. Earlier, the 4,000 audience saw a Jewish dance which was executed in such a fashion as to suggest antagonism to the Arabs.

吉布先生將燈光熄滅，阻止該項表演。此前，四千名觀眾目睹一猶太舞，該舞暗示以反對阿拉伯主義之舉。

The local United States authorities believe one student part of the programme and disclosed that no blame rests on the sponsors and officials connected with the International Week Movement, which was launched to promote understanding among the youth of different nationalities here.

The Chinese English Intelligence

發行人宗某友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十一號 電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記證：京警津字第十號 No. 872

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施諦文提議
開放中國內河航行
謂如此可使中英貿易大為增加
China's Inland Waters

Shanghai, June 1. (Reuter)—The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, suggested the opening of inland waters to foreign shipping as an effective measure to boost China's foreign trade, according to Central News in a despatch for Chungking. At a Press conference yesterday Sir Ralph, who is on a tour of China's north-west, said that by opening inland waters he meant the opening of the two important Yangtze river ports of Nanking and Hankow to foreign shipping. Once these ports were declared open, he said, the volume of Sino-British trade would be greatly increased.

路透社上海六月一日電：據中央社駐華電訊稱，英國駐華大使施諦文爵士曾提議開放中國內河航行，以為促進中國與外國貿易有效步驟。

施諦文爵士昨日在作中國西北巡迴旅行，與昨日之記者招待會發言稱：所謂開放中國內河航行，即指開放長江沿岸兩碼頭，一為南京，一為漢口，以外國商船往來航行之路，集此等港口或碼頭，一旦開放，中英貿易必將大為增加。

The Ambassador said that there were no direct trade relations between Britain and Tibet, but added that trade between India and Tibet was rapidly expanding.

大使又稱英國與西藏間並無直接貿易，但稱印度與西藏間之貿易則在迅速擴張中。

Sir Ralph refused to comment on reports that Britain had started the construction of a highway from India to China and stated that the question was for the Indian Embassy in Nanking to answer.

施諦文大使拒絕對上述消息加以評論，即：英國已着手建築由印度至中國之某一公路，集此一問題可由在南京之印度大使予以答覆。

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saw a Jewish dance which was executed in such a fashion as to suggest antagonism to the Arabs.

此前，四千名觀眾目睹一猶太舞，該舞暗示以反對阿拉伯主義之舉。

The local United States authorities believe one student part of the programme and disclosed that no blame rests on the sponsors and officials connected with the International Week Movement, which was launched to promote understanding among the youth of different nationalities here.

斯末次呼籲
成立第三集團阻止世界分裂
SMUTS BROADCAST
Call For A Third Bloc

英國各邦可以加入新集團 COMMONWEALTH CAN JOIN
No change in the structure of the commonwealth would be involved. Canada has for long found loyal membership of the commonwealth compatible with close cooperation with the United States and has thus set a precedent for the Commonwealth as a whole. The U.S.A. and the Commonwealth could well work together without any change in their present constitutional arrangements and certainly without any loss of face.

不列顛各邦組織，不至有任何改變，吾人久已發覺加拿大為聯合各邦實質之一員，適於和美國密切合作且因此而為各聯合各邦樹立前例，美國與英國各邦，毋須改變他們目前各種制度即可與美國共同工作，目無所失其體面。

In the second place Europe, at least Europe west of the curtain, is in a position of special danger and both for its recovery and future security its reconstruction of a regional plan has become both necessary and urgent. The doom which has befallen the old motherlands of the west can only be retrieved by European peoples coming together.

其次，歐洲，至少是鐵幕以西的歐洲，目前正處於非常危險之境，而為歐洲復興及將來安全所作之區域重建計劃，實為迫切需要之舉，降臨於西歐祖國之命運，僅能藉歐洲人民之團結合作，予以恢復。

With strong American backing and British sponsorship it may yet turn the present defeat and disaster of Europe into one of the finest achievements of statesmanship—a European union, a new birth of time which will save our western civilisation. Some Atlantic plan may bring about a measure of American participation. British participation is necessary and inevitable both because European union could not work without her and also Britain is part of Europe and no longer an island. Besides, her own recovery is directly and intimately bound up with the recovery of Europe. They need each other desperately.

吾人獲美國之有力支援與英國之保護，仍可使歐洲目前之失敗與災難轉而成為極佳之政治收穫，即歐洲聯邦，亦即時代之新生，可以拯救西方文明。若若干大西洋各國聯合計劃或可成為美國亦可參加之步驟與辦法，英國之參加，無論由於歐洲聯合國沒有英國即不能進行工作而日英已不僅僅為一島國而是歐洲一部份均屬必要，而且不可行者，其次，英國本身之復興與歐洲復興有直接關係，它們互相依賴，亟需彼此援助。

中間集團 A MIDDLE GROUP
If western union with British membership is thus consummated, a third or middle power group will arise at least equal to either of the other two. The security set-up of the world will rest on a triangle of power and will not continue precariously poised between two great powers facing each other across a broken Europe. That is how I see the future basis of security and world peace. It is in this connexion that an interesting and most important issue may soon arise for the Commonwealth of which Britain is the leading member. Can she be a leading or important member of both the Commonwealth and Western Union? Will the Commonwealth suffer from such a dual relationship of Britain? I have given the matter much consideration and see no insuperable difficulty. But it would be premature to discuss the matter here or at this early stage. A great human mission still lies before her—perhaps greater than any in her glorious past."

如有英國參加的西方聯邦如此成立，則必將產生一中間集團，此一集團至少與其他兩集團相等。世界安全之確立，基於有穩定而獨立之三大集團。第三集團形成後，兩大強國，以一破碎之歐洲為界而對峙之不穩定局勢，始可不致繼續。余所見之未來世界安全和平基礎，即係如此。由於此種關係，以英國為首英聯邦各邦不久即可產生極有興味極重要之問題。英國可以成為英聯邦各邦及西方聯邦的領袖嗎？英國聯合各國因英聯邦與西方聯邦而感受痛苦嗎？余對此事，曾加以若干考慮而終未見有何不可逾越之困難存在。偉大的人類使命，仍面臨英國需要英國與英聯邦完成之此一使命，或許較之英任何光榮的過去，尤為偉大。

(The End 完)

阿盟已接受
聯合國停火令
Arabs Accept Security Council Order

Lake Success, June 2. (Reuter)—The Arab League has informed the United Nations Security Council this month, received a cable from the Arab States declaring their acceptance and promising a detailed reply by cable later.

安理會本月份主席及敘利亞代表阿爾高賽曾接獲阿拉伯各邦來電，宣佈阿拉伯各邦已接受聯合國決議，並答應以後再將詳細答覆書寄該會。

